

make us feel it necessary to hold fast and climb on. Oh, it is cheering to him and see the genuine effects of the grace of God displaying themselves in the circumstances that peculiarly prove his excellence and usefulness. May we be faithful to the benefit of others, as well as the good of our own souls.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1841.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

Park Street Church, Boston.—May 3.

After the usual introductory exercises, Rev. Mr. Greene communicated the intelligence. During the last week, he said, Messrs. Smith, Homes, and Peabody sailed for Smyrna. On the 25th of last month, Rev. Mr. Powers and wife arrived from Broos, and also, Mrs. Pease, widow of Mr. Pease, of the Cyprus mission. Mr. Powers returns on account of the painful and protracted illness of his wife. The Emma Isadore, which carried the reinforcement to the Nestorian Mission, arrived at Smyrna on the 2nd of March, after the very short voyage of forty one days, rendered agreeable and pleasant by the kind attention of Capt. Fletcher.

During the last month, intelligence has been received from a large number of the missions—from all those in the Mediterranean; the Mahrattas, Southern India; Madras; Sandwich Islands; South Africa; and several of those among the N. A. Indians.

BETROOT.—The general letter from the Mission at Beyroot, dated Jan. 1, gives the proceedings of the mission for the last year. Owing to the war between Mehemet Ali and the Turks, the operations of the mission have been interrupted for a number of months in the year, so that their labors have been much less than otherwise they would have been. The circulation of books has been considerable. They have distributed 111 Bibles, 102 Testaments, and books and tracts to the number, including the Gospels, of more than 8000. These schools have suffered from the war; and they have made no advance. A new school has been commenced at Beyroot, and one also on Mount Lebanon for the Druses. They have obtained for the Seminary, a good Arabic teacher from the college of Ain Warkeh, where Asaad Shiduk was educated. This man appears, in some respects, to have characteristics similar to those of Asaad Shiduk. He is decidedly Protestant in his views, courageous, bold, and energetic. He enters into his work, and meets with encouraging success. He is the most important acquisition the mission has received in a long time. They have also obtained another young man, from the same institution, almost equally promising. These have come in the time of utmost need, when Ta-noos, their present Arabic teacher, is confined with sickness.

Other communications, of a later date, state that this young man has already begun to suffer persecution. Emissaries of the Maronite Patriarch, were in Beyroot, endeavoring to catch him. In the absence of the head teacher of the Seminary, he went in and opened the school by prayer, and expounding the Scriptures; who he did with great propriety, as one who understood the scriptural meaning of such services. Many new faces are seen at their meetings on the Sabbath, and there is an increase in the number of serious persons. A number have applied for admission to the church. This church has great need of a pastor. The congregation is large enough to engage the whole attention of a pastor; and the number might be greatly increased. Ten times the amount of family visiting that is now performed, ought to be done. The missionaries say we are in no danger of forming extravagant views of the openings for missionary enterprise about Beyroot. This is dated January 1. In a letter dated the 28th, Mr. Wolcott writes respecting the political state of the country, and says that some British officers, of whom he speaks in high terms, have come to Beyroot, to organize the government. If the interference of British officers is called in to aid the Turks in forming a good government, it cannot but be favorable to the mission. Another letter states that the Pacha was leaving Damascus; and probably there would be no more controversy of that kind. Applications for admission to the Seminary are to be made; and more than twenty new members have been admitted. Besides the Maronite teacher, already alluded to, another young man, a son of the Maronite Shick, has come to the Seminary; and also, another young Maronite from the college of Ain Warkeh has come in. The Secretary of the Pacha of Syria has sent in his nephew. The accessions to the Seminary have been, of late, from high families. But it is not to be supposed the present state of things will be slumbered over. They are looking for a tempest, both from the Greek and Maronite patriarchs. The Maronite patriarch and his party are exceedingly enraged. The Greek bishop in the city is becoming quite alarmed. But, it is now coming to be understood, that, although each persecution is tenfold hotter, its power to hurt is increasingly less. Three Jesuits have arrived from France, to establish a Seminary. This is another illustration of the plan of the Papal Protestant mission, and to do what they can to prevent success; but especially, to prevent the prevent of the Papal church being converted.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mr. Goodell writes on the 18th of September that Mr. Dwight has three meetings a week, and has never had so much intercourse with the people before. There much seriousness. The reaction, since the cessation of persecution, is great. The mission now have the bookstore in one of the most public places in the city. Although the persecuting Patriarch, who has been suspended, has not yet removed, all the bankers are having feasts of rejoicing. At one of these feasts, Der Kevork happening to come in, the guests all rose, some kissing his robes, some their cheeks, and expressing the greatest respect for him, and regret for his banishment. The missionaries say that the persecution has been the means of increasing very much the confidence of the people in them; they having been searched through and through, and nothing found against them. The Nicomedian priest, who is with them, is doing the work of an evangelist, (as a sort of city missionary,) with great zeal and success. Hymnbooks never sold so hotly.

Mr. OSCARAN, who, it will be recollect, was educated in this country, and who delivered some lectures in this city on Turkey, attends the mission church. He has now commenced the publication of a newspaper which is very respectable in its appearance. He is attentive and friendly. His father is bookseller to the mission. He enters into the work with zeal, and talks with all who call, in a most serious strain.

On the 25th of January, Mr. Goodell writes that the young English merchant, who has been mentioned before, gives \$50 a year towards the support of a charity school, and \$10 a month towards the support of the priest from Nicomedian. He says he has never before seen such good effects from persecution. God has taken the work into his own hands. He feels perfectly sure that the course they pursued during the persecution was right.

Under date of Feb. 2, he writes that the persecuting patriarch frequently inquires after Hohanes, expressing his love to him, talks about the spread of light, and says he did wrong to please a few of their people. The patriarch's assistant at Smyrna has been here. He spoke well of the missionaries there, and condemned the violent proceedings which have taken place.

A society for the publication of useful books, which is virtually a book and tract society, has been established by the Armenians of their own accord, and the paper for subscriptions is kept at the Patriarchate.

Every other persecution has made the breach wider; but this has brought the missionaries and the Armenians closer together. The patriarch, who was turned out to prepare for the persecu-

tion, was very favorable to the missionaries, and esteemed their friend, and was turned out because of this; and the offer was put in because he was known to be hostile to them. Now, by the voice of the whole nation, the matter is reversed.

ODESSA.—Capt. Storms is still detained at Odessa, and the Lord is doing a great work by him. He preaches twice a week, and is greatly blessed. Not one speaks against him.

BROOSA.—From this place, the intelligence is of a character similar to that from Constantinople. Mr. S. writes on the 3d of Feb., that they had resumed preaching in the Turkish language, which was suspended at the time of the persecution, because they could get no hearers, all intercourse between them and the people having been cut off. Now, they have 36 hearers, some of whom are attentive and quite serious. Some of them are quite anxious, and of two or three they indulge hope. The spirit of serious inquiry is extending.

There is also the beginning of a similar kind of feeling at Trebizond, and Erzeroum, where the missionaries have seemed to be surrounded by dead men, with prospects so discouraging that it was a serious question with the committee whether they ought not to be given up.

NESTORIANS.—At the request of the Patriarch residing in the mountains, the mission have authorized him to go on and establish schools among his people on their account, in advance of the arrival of Dr. Grant. The Seminary at Oromoorah has been reorganized, and placed on a higher footing. The missionaries have written a letter, requesting the Patriarch to send some trusty person to reside near them, and to correspond with him respecting their proceedings. The Patriarch says he has been applied to by the Yesudies, (an interesting people concerning whom little has been known till very recently,) to obtain missionaries and teachers for them. The missionaries regard this as a very important movement. Priest Dunka had just returned from his vacation, and gave an animated description of the manner in which the garrisons listened to his preaching. The people would leave their work and flock to hear him it is said; and when he had concluded, they would say, "Give us a little more of the good word of the Lord, and then we will go to our work." The printing press has arrived, and a specimen of the first printing done in their language was exhibited by Mr. Greene. The people appear to be pleased with the operation of the press, and the appearance of the books printed.

After an anthem, Rev. Mr. Blagden addressed the meeting, on the requisition which the missionary enterprise makes upon the piety of those engaged in it, and of the churches, and of the danger of the deterioration of this piety, under the influence of great success; which he concluded with an exhortation not to hold back efforts because of any defects which we may observe in the manner the enterprise is carried on; and to keep the cause ever connected in our minds with the influences of the Holy Spirit. The concluding prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Rogers, and benediction by Rev. Dr. Jenks.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Notice from the Baptist Missionary Magazine, for May, 1841.

The journal of Rev. Mr. Bronson, dated "Nam Sang Naga Hills," is brought down to 25th June. He had occasion to visit Jaipur in May, to meet Rev. Mr. Barker and family, and his sister, Miss Bronson, newly arrived from America. He returned safely, with his sister, after two weeks spent before October. The English school under Mr. Coleman prospers. The boarding school for boys has now 29 pupils, who are completely domesticated with the mission—cheerful and contented—diligent in their studies—agreeable among themselves, and strictly obedient to all the orders and wishes of their teachers. A Native Sikh, formerly a religious mendicant, has been on the mission premises for more than six months, as an enquirer. He gives strong evidence of piety and requests baptism; and it is the hope of the Mission that he may yet be introduced to the church as its first fruits; but so many, once hopeful in appearance like him, have fallen away, that the missionaries rejoice over him with trembling.

FUTTERGEM.—The Persian and English school struggle with some difficulties, especially since the Government school has been removed into the city, with its abundant supply of books, and neutral religious character. The whole number of scholars is about 60, and the daily attendants, 50—some of them are of very respectable families. In the Bazaar school are about 30 boys, who are making considerable improvement. The orphan school numbers 100, and is supported by donations, and the labor of the pupils. No assistance is had in teaching, except from Cornelius, brother-in-law of Gopinath, who is well qualified, but young.

Gopinath Nundi, has been strongly solicited by Dr. Duff and others of the Scotel mission, remain at Calcutta, and labor with them; but though his friends and relations are there—though Dr. Duff is his spiritual father—though he had the promise of ordination, and at least twice the salary given him at F., yet he felt bound by conscience and principle, to return to F. This is regarded as a distinguishing smile of heaven on the mission.

ALAHAD.—Mr. Wilson, instead of wondering that so few of the natives are converted, wonders that any are. Their structure of education, their whole habitude of mind, that whole class of ideas which yield the deepest and strongest feelings of our nature, are so arrayed, as with the deepest tone and strongest force, to resist that which we wish to accomplish."

The whole mind is saturated with traditional tales, pregnant with the marvelous, and utterly incompatible with the sober, sanctifying doctrines of the Bible. The boys boarding school has suffered severely from sickness—five have died. They were predisposed to disease by the wretched manner in which their lives had been sustained through the famine. The number of scholars is 34. None of them are idle. They are prepared for active labors. Their religious privileges are abundant, and they promise well to the future interests of the mission and the church, if God shall impart his grace.

VOYAGE TO CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. Rankin and his companions reached Calcutta from Boston in 142 days—having had a very pleasant passage, which was employed in giving instruction to those who would receive it on ship board. Some tokens of the presence of the Holy Spirit were enjoyed. Strong hope is indulged that three or four of the sailors passed from death to life. One poor Swede now reads the Bible, who at the time of leaving Boston, knew not a letter of English, and learned his letters from a tract.

ARRACAN.

Mr. Stilson labors at Ramree, preaching on the Sabbath, and during the week, often to attentive congregations. The location promises to be a favorable one for health and usefulness. He has spent their time in preaching and the distribution of books. A considerable portion of his own time is spent in preparing books for schools. The Khayens are quite numerous in the province; and though they much resemble the Karen in their habits, there is no discoverable analogy between the languages of the two. Mr. S. has succeeded in reducing the language of one tribe to writing in the Roman character, and translated it into the Burman Catechism and Lord's prayer. Mrs. S. has a small school of ten or twelve boys and girls; and were funds at command, a boarding school might be opened, and many interesting boys obtained from the Burman Monasteries. Mr. Kincaid has been brought to the gates of death by the cholera, but was recovering at the last date.

TELODOGOO.

Mr. Van Heege has removed from Madras to Nellore, and joined Mr. Day; and they are comfortably situated in newly erected mission building. A zayat built in front of the mission house, in which the Scriptures are read and expounded every morning in Telodogoo—beside the services held on the Sabbath. In Sept. Mr. D. baptised the first Telodogooman, connected with the mission. He has been a believer in Christ about three years—40 years old—he has good abilities, and an easy address, and is engaged in the civil service of the

Government. Much good is hoped for, from his influence.

KAREN.

At Pyee Khya, Mr. Mason has baptised four persons, and excluded five from the communion. The settlement has about 40 readers. At Pasauon, he baptised 16, who had previously been examined, and rejected four. Some professors walk disorderly. In school last season were 18 persons. At Palau, six persons came forward for baptism. The readers received books with great delight. Two Burman men, who have had the subject of religion under consideration for sometime, where Mr. M. resides, have also been baptised.

TAVOY.—Mr. Wade expresses great anxiety for

the improvement of the temporal affairs of the Karen.

KAREN.

to have been thoroughly enlightened by the gospel. Human tradition, and Jewish and pagan superstitions appear from the beginning to have been mingled with the word of God. The Jesus gained the ascendancy in the beginning of the 17th century, though only for a short time, as they were soon afterwards defeated. From this period, the country was quite forgotten until the visits of Bruce and Salt.

In 1829, Messrs. Gobat and Kuebler of the British Church Missionary Society, went to Abyssinia, and met with a favorable reception from the governor of Tigre. Mr. Gobat went to Gondar, where he stayed six months. Mr. Kuebler died, and the governor of Tigre was killed in war. Mr. Gobat fled to a convent, where he remained till 1832, when he returned to England, in order to obtain assistance. In 1834, he returned in company with Mr. Isenberg, their wives, two German artisans and two Abyssinian pupils. Mr. Gobat was soon compelled to return to Europe for the benefit of his health. In 1837, Mr. Isenberg was joined by the Rev. C. H. Blanchard, and Rev. J. L. Krapf. They employed themselves in translating the Scriptures into the Tigre, in holding daily services in the Amharic language, in distributing the Bible, and in preaching. Large numbers listened attentively to the truth as it is in Jesus. Some intelligent men did not hesitate to confess, that the Christian system was superior to their own. But the priest of one church at Adowa, the capital, became violently opposed to the missionaries, and took every measure in his power to destroy their influence. The confidence of the king in the missionaries could not, however, be shaken, till two French travellers arrived, attended by a Roman priest. This determined the question against the Protestant missionaries. They were soon ordered to leave the country. The King confessed that he himself had wished them to remain, but he could not resist the clamor of his enemies. With sorrowful minds they left the field, committing the precious seed which they had sown in tears to Him who is still able to carry on his work, even in the midst of human perverseness. The papal emissaries, however, had no reason to triumph in their temporary success. It appears, that they were expelled soon after, because they interfered with political concerns.

WEST AFRICA.

God regards this Mission with a propitious eye. Its prospects have been brightening from the very first. There is a growing inclination for instruction, and attendance on the means of grace. 40 children are connected with the school at Edina, and they are sons of chiefs, and are superior scholars. At Made Bli, Mr. Crocker has seven boys in school, and intends to add five or six more. At Bexley Mr. Day has about 25. The missionaries here, emphatically take their lives in their hands, and labor in the midst of privations and perils, not known to all their brethren in the field of Missions. The receipts of the Board for March, were \$4464.13.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SAHARUNPO.—Eighteen acres of ground have been rented at about \$15 a year, at a convenient distance from the city, and in a healthy situation, for the erection of new mission buildings. They were commenced in February, 1840, and consist of two dwelling houses, an out-house, school house, and a house for the orphan boys, and were completed before October. The English school under Mr. Coleman prospers. The boarding school for boys has now 29 pupils, who are completely domesticated with the mission—cheerful and contented—diligent in their studies—agreeable among themselves, and strictly obedient to all the orders and wishes of their teachers. A Native Sikh, formerly a religious mendicant, has been on the mission premises for more than six months, as an enquirer. He gives strong evidence of piety and requests baptism; and it is the hope of the Mission that he may yet be introduced to the church as its first fruits; but so many, once hopeful in appearance like him, have fallen away, that the missionaries rejoice over him with trembling.

The Protestant missionaries determined to accept an invitation which they had received from the King of Shoa. They arrived in his territories at the end of May, 1839. They were permitted to begin the work of evangelization. They first established a school, which was attended by 30 or 40 scholars. Mr. Isenberg, after staying six months, went to England, for the purpose of procuring various supplies, and to carry through the press several school books. There is an apparent opening for preaching the gospel to the numerous pagan tribes of the Galla nation, a people who surround Shoa, and are widely extended into central Africa.

Their religion much resembles that of the Caffres of South Africa. Some of them have expressed a strong desire for Christian instruction. Some of the tribes deal chiefly in slaves, whom they purchase on the eastern frontier of Shoa, and sell at Mocha and Berbera. The annual export of slaves from one province is supposed to be 2000. The price of a slave near Shoa is from \$ to 20 dollars; in Mocha, it is from \$0 to 60 dollars.

In view of these circumstances, the committee of the Church Missionary Society have determined to reinforce the mission. Messrs. Mueller and Muhslein left London for the Abyssinian mission, on the 21st of Jan. last.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN S. AFRICA.

Among the most prosperous missions which have been established are those of the London Missionary Society in South Africa. We have been much gratified with the details which are found in the reports of the missionaries respecting a revival of religion which occurred at a number of the stations in 1839-40. Of these missions, the Rev. John Philip, D. D., residing at Cape Town, is Superintendent. The number of stations is 24. One of the most distant, Lattakoo, is 630 miles N. E. of Cape Town. The number of ordained, European missionaries is 28. The number of communicants reported at 17 stations is 1833. The amount of contributions in one year, by the native Missionary Societies, at 11 stations, was 500 pounds sterling.

AT CALEDONIA.

Mr. B.'s kindness and success in administering to the sick and wounded around him, procures for him much favor, and induces attention to his spiritual instructions. Sickness in his own family has been severe, and interrupted his labors for a season; but he has made considerable improvement. The orphan school numbers 100, and is supported by donations, and the labor of the pupils. No assistance is had in teaching, except from Cornelius, brother-in-law of Gopinath, who is well qualified, but young.

RETHADDEUS OGODD.

This veteran laborer in the Lord's vineyard writes us from Liverpool, under date of March 30, that he was then about leaving England for Canada, and requests us to insert the following short ad-

dress to his Christian friends among our readers:

"My dear friends: though I have for upwards of ten years been separated by the wide ocean, yet

I have not forgotten you, and I hope I have

not lost your love and affection for me. This is

a great privilege which all true Christians enjoy,

though on different Continents—they can meet

daily at a throne of grace, and hope eventually to

meet around the throne of God! I am about to

embark for Montreal, where I hope, with the blessing of God to arrive in May next, till then fare-

well."

The object of Mr. O.'s mission to Great Britain at this time was, to obtain aid for the "Friendly Union in Canada"—an association that has erected a small building for the accommodation of seamen and emigrants, and commended a school of industry for orphans and poor children. Beside his own expenses, including printing, postage and stationery, which amount to £14—£14, he has secured £130 in cash, and 3 cases of books. But his labors have not been confined to this object; he has been every day employed in visiting schools, work-shops, prisons, or distributing tracts. Wherever he goes, his aim at usefulness is single. He seeks not his own things, but those of others. Yet it is possible, that like some agriculturalists he may cultivate too much ground, to secure a plentiful harvest.

ITEMS.

and Syria is broken." "We think there is in the region within the Levant; but how much to see the influence of the length and breadth and ecclesiastical affairs is in the world, we should probably meet the more easily opening hands are tied in this regard, brother, than the Lord in these decayed Oriental lands of faith to sound up, &c. When will the strong world fall before the arm of Acre has done before the vigorous assault? The Lord will do his work, well worthy of such an age! How long to such a work church! May it not well make up such worth more than ten thousand so important in the condition of these men of their promising

NISHMENT.

" of this city, Apr. 24, ament, an article on this future retribution as are state to be a continu- and probationary like it; under the sun," heavens—for we happen the labors of the saints—but we had not an avowal as this by a instance with some of the

And here, we fall into—we had forgotten that standard writers; they are another, that every man so polite, with that the standard of his brother!

All this aside how- the Register affirms, that ament is to be inflicted, if possible a reformation, he is to be punished disciplined more effect- in this, that he may be stricken more and more, but then is Unitarianism. punishment, but only, but nine only at the pastor: This is the Univers- denial of the Law of the Atonement—the doctrine of the Gospel! we are away from us, both penalty, and deliver- words, it leaves us to of Natural Religion,eousness forever.

OSGOOD.—The Lord's vineyard under date of March 30, being England for Canada, the following short ad- among our readers:

I have for upwards by the wide ocean, yet and I hope that I have many prayers. That is a true Christians enjoy- ments—they can meet and hope eventually to God! I am about to hope, with the bles- next; till then fare-

mission to Great Britain aid for the "friendly" nation that has erected accommodation of seamen founded a school of industry. Beside his own postage and stationery, &c., he has secured £130 books. But his labors for his object; he has been teaching schools, work-hous- contracts. Wherever he goes is single. He seeks of others. Yet it is agriculturalists, he may go, to secure a plentiful

is at first so called in the lists of the 16th century. congregations in the United church of Denmark, &, and Iceland. From world, rank under classes this in the num- logical Seminaries. Is Germany, and three in several others held in and the Romanists!

Quincy, Ill., has been and four or five Profes- sionally through the self- exerted infidel physician, now a missionary at the nine years ago, he was giving intellectual pow- er—his hatred reading it. After his meeting, he relinquished himself to severe study—this property for \$9000, it was added to it, to found the up to the Lord for for- triumphs of grace, and Christ!

Miller, of the steam- able to provide against passengers, but is mind- less. Divine service is in his request, by a cler- ic; and if not, the cap- tain, in the presence of the Scriptures, and as "ever," and also many publications, for the use

then gives formal no- ce he has adopted it, he hereafter received to be rejected without

any attempt at deciphering them; and he justly denounces such "ink" as a "vile compound," which deserves not the name of ink, and is "a positive evil not only to an editor's patience, but to a compositor's temper." He deserves commendation for his firmness, and is worthy of the honor of imitation, by all his brother editors.

TEMPERANCE.—It is stated in the "Troy Whig," that eight Roman Catholic Prelates, and 700 of the Catholic clergy in Ireland, have enrolled themselves on the side of Temperance; and that the whole number of those who have taken the pledge, as stand and determined tee-totalers, is now four millions, six hundred and forty-seven thousand.—The effects are clearly seen in the increase of public order and tranquillity, and an astonishing diminution of crime, as appears from the dockets of all the courts.

TEMPERANCE.—On the question of withholding Licenses for the retailing of spirituous liquors in Thomaston, Me., the vote stood 350 in the affirmative, against 15 in the negative. Not less than 400 voters were present—of course some did not vote at all. But the result is most amazing. Thomaston is the first town in the State in point of population. It cannot be long before all towns will see it to be their interest to "do likewise."

AGAIN.—The public house in S. Brookfield is no longer a drinking establishment, but is converted into a Temperance House, and will be kept the ensuing year by Deacon Henry Reed, who will spare no pains to make it a quiet and agreeable home for the traveller, and a favorite retreat for families and individuals from the cities. A revolution like this is worthy of note. Nor will it be long before Temperance houses will everywhere supersede the grogeries that have so long been the abomination of the temperate community.

The number of Taverns in the city and county of Philadelphia, as returned by the Assessors for 1840, 555—one to every fifty heads of families! Is it so in the city of brotherly love?

LET THE TRUTH BE TOLD.—The inhabitants of this city are to be assessed this year \$610,000 on their Pells and Estates, to defray current expenses. Of this sum \$109,000 are appropriated to the support of criminal and pauper establishments. And these establishments are made necessary, by the licensing of Bar-rooms and grogeries. Can it be long, after such facts are known, before "the gall- ed jell will wince"? Will our citizens allow themselves year after year to be saddled with such a burden for the special benefit of rum-sellers? We had really supposed (though very incorrectly it appears) that we had no "privileged orders" among us; but here is an order of men, who are privileged by law, to tax the inhabitants of this city \$109,000, that they may gorge the insatiable maw of their own avarice!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—THE CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Edited by Mr. Soren Robert J. Wilberforce, M. A., Vice of East Farnleigh, Rector of College and School Willerforce, M. A., Archdeacon of Surry, Rector of Brightons. Revised and enlarged from the London edition. In two volumes, pp. 336 and 332. Philadelphia, Henry Perkins. Boston, Tappan & Densett 1841.

He is a rare man in the world, who has none of the inquisitiveness that impels him to penetrate as far as possible, into the counsels, feelings and concealed movements of the great men of the earth. In countries where aristocratic distinctions prevail, and men are classified agreeably to external circumstances, rather than talent and intrinsic worth, this principle exerts, no doubt, a more powerful influence than in a country like our own, where "all men are equal," except as they distinguish themselves by successful labor in one department or another, of public or private enterprise. But even here, the principle exists in great force; and curiosities to look behind the curtains, and examine the machinery that gives birth to events involving fates of individuals and nations. A correspondence like that before us, gratifies this natural inquisitiveness. It brings us into the company of those mighty men who have determined the destinies of empires by their counsels, and exhibits them to us divested of their emined robes, and clothed in the simple garb of common place humanity. These volumes range over a period of fifty years, and furnish us the portraits of almost all the mighty minds that arose during that period, rough-sketch'd indeed, but true and faithful in all the lines presented to the discerning eye.

The "Life of Wilberforce," has been ready by many with intense interest; and it not only richly deserves, but will abundantly reward the lawful study of any man, who loves to mark the wisdom of God and the riches of his grace, in the rare combination of social, moral and intellectual qualities, which appeared in this morning star of Philanthropic Reformation. To the "Life," this "correspondence" may be regarded as an Appendix, replete with felicitous illustrations of the spirit of the times, and the temper of the men, who held the most conspicuous stations among the dramatic scenes of an eventful half century. But after all, the views furnished of the perfect integrity, the elevated moral sentiments, and heart-felt devotion of Wilberforce himself, constitute the chief attraction of these volumes. The character of such a man, in such an age—so evidently raised up by Providence to accomplish great and good ends—can too be closely studied, nor too highly admired, nor too faithfully imitated.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY; in a course of lectures, by Frederick Von Schlegel. With a Memoir of the Author, by James Burton Robertson, Esq. In two vols. pp. 319, 302, 12mo. New-York; D. Appleton & Co. Boston; Crocker & Brewster, 47 Washington st. 1841.

This work may be said with truth, to have proceeded from a master mind, and to present profound views of its subject, in a style of great elegance and force. Having had occasion to examine it some months since, with more carefulness than we can usually bestow on authors falling in our way, we became deeply impressed with the vastness of the responsibility resting upon a man whose original powers and immense acquisitions prepare him to sit as dictator on the throne of a world's literature. But Schlegel's fame rests on the basis of his talents, exclusively. Of the qualities of his heart, and the tendencies of his speculations, we are equally suspicious. Educated as a Protestant, and devoted to literature, he scarcely turned his attention at all to theology, and yet at a favorable juncture became a Papist, and drew many others of a character like his own, into the same vortex of infidelity and superstition. Hating Republicanism with his whole heart, and finding the seeds of it every where impregnated by the warming influences of Protestantism, he was driven by his political prejudices, to take the vantage ground afforded him by "Holy Mother," to assail the principles he abhorred, and identify his fortune and fame with the most rigid despots of Europe. Romanism and Despotism, are "Twins tied by nature; If they part they die." So Schlegel fell, and so he shaped his course, and became the bosom friend of Metter-

nich, and all who sympathised in the abolution of that wily and arbitrary minister. The man of literature will highly value this production of one of the greatest of human minds; and if a man of independent thought, will find it a rich store-house of materials for the improvement of his intellectual energies. The present edition is very handsomely brought out, and will add to the already high reputation of the house that has incurred the risk of furnishing it to the amateurs of history and philosophy.

AT HISTORICAL SKETCH OF FALL RIVER, from 1620 to the present time; with notices of Freeport and Tiverton; in three discourses delivered Jan. 24, 1841. By Orin Fowler, A. M., Pastor of the first Congregational church in Fall River, Mass. B. Earl, F. River. 1841. pp. 64.

It has been our privilege to express often the gratification derived from the labors of those Pastors, whose zeal and patience have borne them along through the dusty and scented records of by-gone days, in quest of facts elucidating the history of our towns and the character of our fathers. All praise is due to them. Other generations will rise up and call them blessed. The drudgery goes not unrewarded even now—for doubtless there is pleasure in recovering lost facts, establishing questioned ones, throwing light on those partially known, and tracing the connecting lines between past and present generations. And the consciousness of affording high and innocent gratification to thousands now on the stage, by furnishing them the means of marking distinctly the footstep of their fathers, and pouring upon their minds lessons of important instruction, adds much to the pleasure. But more than all, God is glorified by such labors of love performed for his name. His Providence, wise, holy, and good, is seen expanding its wings over all the movements of our ancestors, and bearing them along its "wheels full of eyes," all the way from Egypt to Canaan.

Mr. Fowler, has given in these discourses the aboriginal, civil, and ecclesiastical history of Fall River—now one of the most charming spots in New England.

LETTERS.—The steamship President was still a missing vessel, and no intelligence had been received from her.—News had been received from Fayal to March 28, from Jamaica to the 27th, and from St. Michaels to April 2. Hope were entertained that she might have gone to Bermuda.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th ult. in 14 days from Boston.

The Rev. Mr. Colman, of the British Queen at Charlestown, was both considered favorable to a continuance of peace. She carried out the news of the arrival of the British Queen at Halifax.

The late news from China was considered favorable to the prospect of a re-opening of the commercial relations. No other news of importance.

DOMESTIC.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser states, on the authority of private advices from Washington, that an arrangement has been entered into between our government and the British Minister, Mr. Fox, which will lead to the speedy adjustment of our differences with Great Britain. The plan is, that McLeod is to be tried in New York, without opposition on the part of Great Britain, and if acquitted, as distinguished jurists are consulted in relation to the legality of their proceedings.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Mayor and Aldermen of this city were most

clearly bound by the City Charter to grant the petition of Wm. E. Channing and others. And that the reasons assigned by them for not granting it are entirely unsatisfactory.

Resolved, That the sole subject of licenses and also of manufacturing drinks without licenses, be referred to the committee of twelve heretofore appointed will full power to act in the premises as they may deem expedient.

Meanwhile, we are happy to perceive that the Board of Aldermen have by no means lost sight of the importance of exercising a strict control over the matter of licenses. At their last meeting, they refused to grant licenses to such establishments, as are in fact open bar rooms. Upwards of fifty such applications were refused, and in cases where licenses were granted, the liquor is to be carried off the premises.

A meeting of the Washington Total Abstinence Society, a society of reformed drunkards, was held on Monday evening, at Marlboro' Chapel, at which

more than a hundred members were added.

NOTES.

THE IDEA OF A TRIPLE REGENCY.

ANTIGUA.—Intelligence has been received in this city, that on the 5th ult. an extensive fire occurred at Antigua, West Indies. The report is, that nearly a quarter of the town was destroyed, including the Custom House, in which was a portion of the cargo of the schooner Mary, of Boston, which had put in for repairs. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—By an arrival at Philadelphia from Valparaiso, intelligence has been received from the frigate Constitution, by which it appears that only two of her crew of 500, have died since her sailing.

The steam navigation of the Pacific has not yet got into successful operation. The steamers which had commenced running between Valparaiso and Callao had stopped in consequence of the coal sent from England proving bad. Hopes were entertained that coal would be found on the coast, and Edward Wheelwright, the projector of the Steam Navigation Company, was making search for it. Mr. W. is an American, a native of Newburyport.

THE POSTSCRIPT.—ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—At 2 o'clock on Thursday morning arrived the steamer Britannia, bringing London and Liverpool papers to April 29.

The steamer President was still a missing vessel, and no intelligence had been received from her.—News had been received from Fayal to March 28, from Jamaica to the 27th, and from St. Michaels to April 2. Hope were entertained that she might have gone to Bermuda.

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NOTES.

SABBATH EVENING LECTURE AT ESSER ST. CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Adams' fourth and closing Lecture on Instruction, next Sabbath Evening, will be, "The manner in which doctrine is taught in Scripture, considered as a method of human probation."

Two severe fires occurred at New-Orleans on the 23d ult. An extensive carriage depository, belonging to A. Beach & Co. and a dry goods establishment were destroyed at the fire, the loss being 150,000 dollars. At the second, five dwellings were burnt; loss 120,000 dollars.

THE VILLAGE READER.

A READING BOOK for the older classes in common and intelligent Reader.

From Rev. J. B. Condit.

"Portland, April 17, 1841.

Mrs. G. & C. Merriam.—I have closed my examination of the Village Reader. I consider it the reading book we want for schools. Children will love it, and it is a good book.

Similar Recommendations have been received by the publishers from very many competent judges.

For sale by Crocker & Brewster, Boston, O. L. Sanderson, Portland, and by the Booksellers in Worcester, Northampton, 3w.

WILD FLOWERS, called from Early Youth. By A. Lauder. For sale at 133 1/2 Washington street, by 8 1/2 TO 10 & PERCE.

April 5.

NEW COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

PUBLISHED by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

The Massachusetts Collection of Psalmody; by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society; consisting of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences, Chants, etc., together with Original Pieces, and others, selected with great care, and arranged for the use of choirs.

For sale by Crocker & Brewster, Boston, January 1st, 1841.

THE PRINCIPAL HOLIDAY.

Two new collections of Psalmody, by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society; consisting of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences, Chants, etc., together with Original Pieces, and others, selected with great care, and arranged for the use of choirs.

For sale by Crocker & Brewster, Boston, January 1st, 1841.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

No. 5 Cornhill.

FOR SALE, for their Depository, a large variety of publications, suitable for Infant Schools, Sunday Schools, Family Libraries, Boys' and Girls' Classes; for Teachers, Parents, Friends, &c. The Union Catalogue, containing a list of the principal works of the American Sunday School Union, will be published in the city of Boston, on the 1st of April, 1841.

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